North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1851. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

NO. 3.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Horsman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
April 28, 1850. 51—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.
DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
Ready Made, of the First Quality.
Also, a complete assortment of
GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.
RALEIGH, N. C.
E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co.
Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,
OFFICE ABOVE THE
LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.
Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.
IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
$8,500 DOLLARS worth of superior
Ready-made Clothing,
Just received. E. L. HARDING, & CO.
Oct. 13, 1852. 101—

Shirts! Shirts!
30 DOZ. of those Patent Yoke-seam Shirts, just received at HARDING & CO.
Oct. 13, 1851 101—1

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, will take place on the second Thursday (13th) of November next. JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y,*
Oct. 16, 1851. 101—4t.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.
THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,
H. J. BELL, Sec'y.
Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	
Single do do	18 00
do do week	10 00
do do day	3 50
	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851. 24—

Willis' New Work.
HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

For Sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,
A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for September.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.
September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

Just received by Express.
NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
101—

NEW BOOKS.
LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

Comprehensive Tables
FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

Hats and Caps, for Men and Boys.
SUPERIOR Black Moleskin Hats,
Broad Brim fur Hats, for old gentlemen,
Cloth Caps, for men and boys.
J. BROWN.
Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.
Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

A very Interesting Work.
THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Stricklandy
The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthl.
for February. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Life and Manners,
FROM the Autobiography of an English Opium-eater by Thomas DeQuincey. Just received by
W. L. POMEROY.

NEW LAW BOOK.
UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols. Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
86—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.
A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

Blanks for Sale.
BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.
August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

Just Received.
1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at
EVANS & COOKE'S.
August 30, 1851. 86—

Third Annual Fair of the
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.
THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manufactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.
June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Wathes, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

MORE NEW BOOKS.
THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the Gorman of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,60.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 101—

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.
E. L. Harding, & Co.
Have just received a new lot of
Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks,
and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS,
Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.
July 28, 1851. 77—

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.
THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
August 30, 1851. 86—

JOB PRINTING.
THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.
W. W. HOLDEN.
August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.
Just Received,
FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Ebin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Jonet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.
ALSO,
Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambrio Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?"
EVANS & COOKE'S,
No. 29 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
YOU will find a beautiful assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.
August 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;
ALSO,
Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs;
Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace,
Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses,
Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.
Just received by EVANS & COOKE.
August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.
The Last Chance for Bargains!
I HAVE just received and opened at my Store, a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
bought for cash. You will find in the assortment a great many low priced Alpaccas, figured and plain, of all colors. Also, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, lower than ever in the market before. A lot of cheap Caps and Hats; a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Also, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, and every article generally kept in a Dry Goods Store, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods dealers.

The above Goods will all be sold at a low rate—a great deal lower than common, as I am determined to close out my stock before the Spring, as I have concluded to retire from business.

J. CREECH.
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 101—

A LITTLE BETTER YET!
Call and Examine for Yourselves!!
THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.
WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.
AT a regular meeting of the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held at their office in Greenville on Thursday the 9th day of October, 1851, it was

Resolved, That Books of subscription be opened by the commissioners first appointed under their Charter, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company, and that the subscribers pay in a sum equal to that called in and paid by the original stockholders.

ALFRED MOYE, *Pres't.*
By GOOLD HOYT, *Sec'y.*
Oct. 15, 1851. 101—4t.

Shoes! Shoes!
ROBINSON'S Walking Shoes and Slippers,
White Kid, Jenny Lind and Bronze Slippers,
Parodi, Super Seal and Jeffersonian Shoes,
Misses and Ohildren's Black and Fancy Bootes,
Men's Boy's and Servant's Shoes.
Which we are offering low.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
101—

NEW BOOKS.
THE Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James.

The Stone-Mason of Saint Point—a Village Tale, by Lamartine. Received this day by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons,
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.
J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,
Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!
THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The publie need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.
Register please copy.

GRANT'S History of the Nestorians, or the Lost Tribes. Containing evidence of their identity, an account of their manners, customs, and ceremonies, together with sketches in ancient Assyria, &c., Map. 12mo. Muslin.

An important accession to our stores of geographical knowledge. *Church of England Review.*

Contains much curious and interesting information of which its name gives no previous warning. *Athenæum.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
October 16, 1851. 100—

VALUABLE BOOK.
THE American Practice Condensed, or the Family Physician. The scientific system of Medicine, on vegetable principles, and designed for all classes.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms, and treatment of the diseases of men, women and children of all climates. By W. Beach, M. D., complete in one vol., illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings, 4th edition.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.
October 16, 1851. 100—

SHOES.
LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.
HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy
PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.
LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.
Just received by EVANS & COOKE
August 27, 1851. 86—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.
THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

New Novels.
TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store

For Sale.
A VERY good second handed PIANO, cheap can be had at P. MAHLER'S.
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851. 98—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Just arrived and Daily arriving.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tartan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Partners and Successors to
R. TUCKER & SON,
Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.
FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.
AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats; of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenes of gentlemen of taste. 87—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
RALEIGH, N. C.
HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of
English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,
MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. P. F. PESCUD.
49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.
WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.
HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!
Home Industry must Succeed!
I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90- 1y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!
THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at EVANS & COOKE'S.
August 27, 1851. 86—

A SCENE FROM IRISH LIFE.

The moorland was wide, level, and black; black as night, if you could suppose night condensed on the surface of the earth, and that you could tread on solid darkness in the midst of day. The day itself was fast dropping into night, although it was dreary and gloomy at the best; for it was a November day. The moor, for miles around, was treeless and houseless; devoid of vegetation, except heather, which clad with its gloomy frieze coat the shivering land-scape. At a distance you could discern through the misty atmosphere, the outline of mountains apparently as bare and stony as this wilderness, which they bounded. There were no fields, no hedgerows, no marks of the hand of man, except the nakedness itself, which was the work of man in past ages; when, period after period, he had tramped over the scene with fire and sword, and left all that could not fly before him, either ashes to be scattered by the savage winds, or stems of trees, and carcases of men trodden into the swampy earth. As the Roman historian said of other destroyers, "They created solitude and called it peace." That all this was the work of man, and not of Nature, any one spot of this huge and howling wilderness could testify, if you would only turn up its sable surface. In its bosom lay thousands of ancient oaks and pines, black as ebony; which told, by their gigantic bulk, that forests must have once existed on this spot, as rich as the scene was now black. Nobler things than trees lay buried there; but were, for the most part, resolved into the substance of the inky earth. The dwellings of men had left few or no traces, for they had been consumed in flames; and the hearts that had loved, and suffered, and perished beneath the hand of violence and insult, were no longer human hearts, but slime. If a man were carried blindfold to that place, and asked when his eyes were unbandaged where he was, he would say—"Ireland."

He would want no clew to the identity of the place, but the scene before him. There is no heath like an Irish heath. There is no desolation like an Irish desolation. Where Nature herself has spread the expanse of a solitude, it is a cheerful solitude. The air flows over it lovingly; the flowers nod and dance in gladness; the soil breathes up a spirit of wild fragrance, which communicates a buoyant sensation to the heart. You feel that you tread on ground where the peace of God, and not the "peace" of man created in the merciless hurricane of war, has sojourned: where the sun shone on creatures sporting on ground or on tree, as the Divine Goodness of the Universe meant them to sport: where the hunter disturbed alone the enjoyment of the lower animals by his own boisterous joy: where the traveler sung as he went over it, because he felt a spring of inexpressible music in his heart: where the weary wayfarer sat beneath a bush, and blessed God, though his limbs ached with travel, and his goal was far off. In God's deserts dwells gladness: in man's deserts, death. A melancholy smites you as you enter them. There is a darkness from the past that envelopes your heart, and the moans and sighs of ten-times perpetrated misery seem still to live in the very winds.

One shallow, and widely-spread stream struggled through the moor; sometimes between masses of gray stone. Sedges and the white-headed cotton-rush whistled on its margin, and on island-like expanses that here and there rose above the surface of its middle course.

I have said that there was no sign of life; but on one of those gray stones stood a heron watching for prey. He had remained straight, rigid, and motionless for hours. Probably his appetite was appeased by his day's success among the trout of that dark red-brown stream, which was colored by the peat from which it oozed. When he did move, he sprung up at once, stretched his broad wings, and silent as the scene around him, made a circuit in the air; rising higher as he went, with slow and solemn flight. He had beeen startled by a sound. There was life in the desert now. Two horsemen came galloping along a highway not far distant, and the heron, continuing his grave gyrations, surveyed them as he went. Had they been travelers over a plain of India, an Australian waste, or the Pampas of South America, they could not have been grimmer of aspect, or more thoroughly children of the wild. They were Irish from head to foot.

They were mounted on two spare but by no means clumsy horses. The creatures had marks of blood and breed that had been introduced by the English to the country. They could claim, if they knew it, lineage of Arabia. The one was a pure bay, the other and lesser, was black; but both were lean as death, haggard as famine. They were wet with the speed with which they had been hurried along. The soil of the damp moorland, or of the field in which, during the day, they had probably been drawing the peasant's cart, still smeared their bodies, and their manes flew as wildly and untrimmed as the sedge of the cotton-rush on the waters through which they careered. Their riders, wielding each a heavy stick instead of a riding-whip, which they applied ever and anon to the shoulders or flanks of their smoking animals, were mounted on their bare backs, and guided them by halter, instead of bridle. They were a couple of the short frieze-coated, knee-breeches and gray-stocking fellows who are as plentiful on Irish soil as potatoes. From beneath their narrow-brimmed, old, weather-beaten hats, streamed hair as unkemped as their horses' manes. The Celtic physiognomy was distinctly marked—the small and somewhat upturned nose; the black tint of skin; the eye now looking gray, now black; the freckled cheek, and sandy hair. Beard and whiskers covered half the face, and their short square-shouldered bodies were bent forward with eager impatience, as they thumped and kicked along their horses, muttering curses as they went.

The heron, sailing on broad and seemingly slow vans, still kept them in view. Anon, they reached a part of the moorland where traces of human labor were visible. Black piles of peat stood on the solitary ground, ready, after a summer's cutting and drying. Presently patches of cultivation presented themselves; plots of ground raised on beds, each a few feet wide, with intervening trenches to carry off the boggy water, where potatoes had grown, and small fields where grew more stalks of ragwort than grass, inclosed by banks cast up and tipped here and there with a briar or a stone. It was the husbandry of misery and indigence. The ground had already been freshly manured by seaweeds, but the village—where was it? Blotches of burnt ground; scorched heaps of rubbish, and fragments of blackened walls, alone were visible. Garden-plots were trodden down, and their few bushes rent up, or hung with tatters of rags. The two horsemen, as they hurried by with gloomy visages, uttered no more than a single word: "Eviction."

Further on, the ground heaved itself into a chaotic confusion. Stony heaps swelled up here and there, naked, black, and barren: the huge bones of the earth protruded themselves through her skin. Shattered rocks arose, sprinkled with bushes, and smoke curled up from what looked like mere heaps of rubbish; but which were in reality human habitations. Long dry grass hissed and rustled in the wind on their roofs (which were sunk by-places, as if falling in); and pits of reeking filth seemed placed exactly to prevent access to some of the low doors; while to others, a few stepping-stones made that access only possible. Here the two riders stopped, and hurriedly tying their steeds to an elder-bush, disappeared in one of the cabins.

The heron slowly sailed on to the place of its regular roost. Let us follow it.

Far different was the scene to those the bird had left. Lofty trees darkened the steep slopes of a fine river. Rich meadows lay at the feet of woods and stretched down to the stream. Herds of cattle lay on them, chewing their cuds after the plentiful grazing of the day. The white walls of a noble house peeped, in the dusk of night, through the fertile timber which stood in proud guardianship of the mansion; and broad winding walks gave evidence of a place where nature and art had combined to form a paradise. There were ample pleasure-grounds. Alas! the grounds around the cabins over which the heron had so lately flown, might be truly styled pain-grounds.

Within that home was assembled a happy family. There was the father, a fine looking man of forty. Proud you would have deemed him, as he sate for a moment abstracted in his cushioned chair; but a moment afterward, as a trooop of children came bursting into the room, his manner was instantly changed into one so pleasant, so playful, and so overflowing with enjoyment, that you saw him only as an amiable, glad, domestic man. The mother, a handsome woman, was seated already at the tea-table; and, in another minute, sounds of merry voices and childish laughter were mingled with the jocose tones of the father, and the playful accents of the mother; addressed, now to one, and now to another of the youthful group.

In due time the merriment was hushed, and the household assembled for evening prayer. A numerous train of servants assumed their accustomed places. The father read. He had paused once or twice, and glanced with a stern and surprised expression toward the group of domestics, for he heard sounds that astonished him from one corner of the room near the door. He went on—"Remember the children of Edom, O Lord, in the day of judgment, how they said, Down with it, down with it, even to the ground. O daughter of Babylon, wasted with misery, yea, happy shall he be who rewardeth thee, as thou hast served us!"

There was a burst of smothered sobs from the same corner, and the master's eye flashed with a strange fire as he again darted a glance toward the offender. The lady looked equally surprised, in the same direction; then turned a meaning look on her husband—a warm flush was succeeded by a paleness in her countenance, and she cast down her eyes. The children wondered, but were still. Once more the father's sonorous voice continued—"Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." Again the stifled sound was repeated. The brow of the master darkened again—the mother looked agitated; the children's wonder increased; the master closed the book, and the servants, with a constrained silence, retired from the room.

"What *can* be the matter with old Dennis?" exclaimed the lady, the moment that the door had closed on the household—"O! what *is* amiss with poor old Dennis?" exclaimed the children.

"Some stupid folly or other," said the father, morosely. "Come! away to bed, children. You can learn Dennis's troubles another time." The children would have lingered, but again the words. "Away with you!" in a tone which never needed repetition, were decisive: they kissed their parents and withdrew. In a few seconds the father rang the bell. "Send Dennis Croggan here."

The old man appeared. He was a little thin man, of not less than seventy years of age, with white hair and a dark spare countenance. He was one of those many nondescript servants in a large Irish house, whose duties are curiously miscellaneous. He had, however, shown sufficient zeal and fidelity through a long life, to secure a warm nook in the servants' hall for the remainder of his days.

Dennis entered with an humble and timid air, as conscious that he had deeply offended; and had to dread, at least, a severe rebuke. He bowed profoundly to both the master and mistress.

"What is the meaning of your interruptions during the prayers. Dennis?" demanded the master, abruptly. "Has any thing happened to you?"

"No, sir."

"Any thing amiss in your son's family?"

"No, your honor."

The interrogator paused; a storm of passion seemed slowly gathering within him. Presently he asked, in a loud tone, "What does this mean? Was there no place to vent your nonsense in, but in this room, and at prayers?"

Dennis was silent. He cast an imploring look at the master, then at the mistress.

"What is the matter, good Dennis?" asked the lady in a kind tone. "Compose yourself, and tell us. Something strange must have happened to you."

Dennis trembled violently; but he advanced a couple of paces, seized the back of a chair as if to support him, and, after a vain gasp or two, declared, as intelligibly as fear would permit, that the prayer had overcome him.

"Nonsense, man!" exclaimed the master, with fury in the same face, which was so lately beaming with joy on the children. "Nonsense! Speak out without more ado, or you shall rue it."

Dennis looked to the mistress as if he would have implored her intercession; but as she gave no sign of it, he was compelled to speak; but in a brogue that would have been unintellgible to English ears. We therefore translate it:

"I could not help thinking of the poor people at Rathbeg, when the soldiers and police cried, 'Down with them! down with them! even to the ground!' and then the poor bit cabins came down all in fire and smoke, amid the howls and cries of the poor creatures. Oh! it was a fearful sight, your honor—it was, indeed—to see the poor women hugging their babies, and the houses where they were born burning in the wind. It was dreadful to see the old bedridden man lie on the wet ground among the few bits of furniture, and groan to his gracious God above. Oh, your honor! you never saw such a sight, or—you—sure a—it would never have been done!"

Dennis seemed to let the last words out, as if they were jerked from him by a sudden shock.

The master, whose face had changed during this speech to a livid hue of passion, his eyes blazing with rage, was in the act of rushing on old Dennis, when he was held back by his wife, who exclaimed—"Oswald! be calm; let us hear what Dennis has to say. Go on, Dennis—go on!"

The master stood still, breathing hard to overcome his rage. Old Dennis, as if seeing only his own thoughts, went on—"O, bless your honor! if you had seen that poor frantic woman when the back of the cabin fell, and buried her infant, where she thought she had laid it safe for a moment, while she flew to part her husband and a soldier, who had struck the other children with the flat of his sword, and bade them to troop off! Oh, your honor, but it was a killing sight! It was that came over me in the prayer, and I feared that we might be praying perdition on us all, when we prayed about our trespasses. If the poor creatures of Rathbeg should meet us, your honor, at Heaven's gate (I was thinking) and say—'These are the heathens that would not let us have a poor hearth-stone in poor old Ireland.' And that was all, your honor, that made me misbehave so; I was just thinking of that, and I could not help it."

"Begone! you old fool!" exclaimed the master; and Dennis disappeared, with a bow, and an alertness that would have done credit to his earlier years.

There was a moment's silence after his exit. The lady turned to her husband, and clasping his arm with her hands, and looking into his darkened countenance with a look of tenderest anxiety, said:

"Dearest Oswald, let me, as I have so often done, once more entreat that these dreadful evictions may cease. Surely there must be some way to avert them, and to set your property right, without such violent measures."

The stern, proud man said, "Then, why, in the name of Heaven, do you not reveal some other remedy! why do you not enlighten all Ireland! why don't you instruct Government! The unhappy wretches who have been swept away by force are no people, no tenants of mine. They squatted themselves down, as a swarm of locusts fix themselves while a green blade is left. They obstruct all improvement; they will not till the ground themselves; nor will they quit it to allow me to provide more industrious and provident husbandmen to cultivate it. Land that teems with fertility, and is shut out from bearing and bringing forth food for man, is accursed. Those who have been evicted, not only rob me, but their more industrious fellows."

"They will murder us!" said the wife, "some day for these things. They will—"

Her words were cut short suddenly by her husband starting, and standing in a listening attitude. "Wait a moment," he said, with a peculiar calmness, as if he had just got a fresh thought; and his lady, who did not comprehend what was the cause, but hoped that some better influence was touching him, unloosed her hands from his arm. "Wait just a moment," he repeated, and stepped from the room, opened the front door, and without his hat, went out.

"He is intending to cool down his anger," thought his wife: "he feels a longing for the freshness of the air." But she had not caught the sound which had startled his quicker, because more excited ear: she had been too much engrossed by her own intercession with him it was a peculiar whine from the mastiff, which was chained near the lodge-gate, that had arrested his attention. He stepped out. The black clouds which overhung the moor had broken, and the moon's light struggled between them.

The tall and haughty man stood erect in the breeze and listened. Another moment—there was a shot, and he fell headlong upon the broad steps on which he stood. His wife sprang with a piercing shriek from the door, and fell on his corpse. A crowd of servants gathered about them, making wild lamentations, and breathing vows of vengeance. The murdered master and the wife were borne into the house.

The heron soared from its lofty perch, and wheeled with terrified wings through the night air. The servants armed themselves; and, rushing furiously from the house, traversed the surrounding masses of trees. Fierce dogs were let loose, and dashed frantically through the thickets. All was, however, too late. The soaring heron saw gray figures with blackened faces, stealing away—often on their hands and knees—down the hollows of the moorlands toward the village; where the two Irish horsemen had, in the first dusk of that evening, tied their lean steeds to the old elder bush.

Near the mansion no lurking assassin was to be found. Meanwhile, two servants, pistol in hand, on a couple of their master's horses, scoured hill and dale. The heron, sailing solemnly on the wind above, saw them halt in a little town. They thundered with the butt-ends of their pistols on a door in the principal street. Over it there was a coffin-shaped board, displaying a painted crown, and the big-lettered words, "POLICE STATION." The mounted servants shouted with might and main. A night-capped head issued from a casement with—"What is the matter?"

"Out with your Police! out with all your strength, and lose not a moment; Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, of Sporeen, is shot at his own door."

The casement was hastily clapped to, and the two horsemen galloped forward up the long, broad street, now flooded with the moon's light. Heads full of terror were thrust from the upper windows to inquire the cause of that rapid galloping; but ever too late. The two men held their course up a steep hill outside of the town, where stood a vast building overlooking the whole place. It was the barracks. Here the alarm was also given.

In less than an hour, a mounted troop of police in olive-green costume, with pistols at holster, sword by side, and carbine on the arm, were trotting briskly out of town, accompanied by the two messengers, whom they plied with eager questions. These answered, and sundry imprecations vented, the whole party increased their speed, and went on, mile after mile, by hedgerow and open moorland, talking as they went.

Before they reached the house of Sporeen, and near the village where the two Irish horsemen had stopped the evening before, they halted, and formed themselves into more orderly array. A narrow gully was before them on the road, hemmed in on each side by rocky steeps, here and there overhung with bushes. The commandant bade them be on their guard, for there might be danger there. He was right; for the moment they began to trot through the pass, the flash and rattle of fire-arms from the thickets above saluted them, followed by wild yells. In a second, several of their number lay dead or dying in the road. The fire was returned promptly by the police; but it was at random, for although another discharge, and another howl, announced that the enemy were still there, no one could be seen. The head of the police commanded his troop to make a dash through the pass; for there was no scaling the heights from this side; the assailants having warily posted themselves there, because at the foot of an eminence were stretched on either hand impassable bogs. The troop dashed forward, firing their pistols as they went; but were met by such deadly discharges of fire-arms as threw them into confusion, killed and wounded several of their horses, and made them hastily retreat.

There was nothing for it, but to await the arrival of the cavalry; and it was not long before the clatter of horses' hoofs and the ringing of sabres were heard on the road. On coming up, the troop of cavalry, firing to the right and left on the hill-side, dashed forward, and, in the same instant, cleared the gully in safety; the police having kept their side of the pass. In fact, not a single shot was returned; the arrival of this strong force having warned the insurgents to decamp. The cavalry in full charge ascended the hills, to their summits. Not a foe was to be seen, except one or two dying men, who were discovered by their groans.

The moon had been for a time quenched in a dense mass of clouds, which now were blown aside by a keen and cutting wind. The heron, soaring over the desert, could now see gray-coated men flying in different directions to the shelter of the neighboring hills. The next day he was startled from his dreamy reveries near the moorland stream, by the shouts and galloping of mingled police and soldiers, as they gave chase to a couple of haggard, bare-headed, and panting peasants.

These were soon captured, and at once recognized as belonging to the evicted inhabitants of the recently deserted village.

Since then years have rolled on. The heron, who had been startled from his quiet haunts by these things, was still dwelling on the lofty tree with his kindred, by the hall of Sporeen. He had reared family after family in that airy lodgment, as spring after spring came round; but no family, after that fatal time, had ever tenanted the mansion. The widow and children had fled from it so soon as Mr. Fitz-Gibbon had been laid in the grave. The nettle and dock flourished over the scorched ruins of the village of Rathbeg; dank moss and wild grass tangled the proud drives and walks of Sporeen. All the woodland rides and pleasure-grounds lay obstructed with briars; and young trees, in time, grew luxuriantly where once the roller in its rounds could not crush a weed; the nimble frolics of the squirrel were now the only merry things where formerly the feet of lovely children had sprung with elastic joy.

The curse of Ireland was on the place. Landlord and tenant, gentleman and peasant, each with the roots and the shoots of many virtues in their hearts, thrown into a false position by the mutual injuries of ages, had wreaked on each other the miseries sown broadcast by their ancestors. Beneath this foul spell men who would, in any other circumstances have been the happiest and the noblest of mankind, became tyrants; and peasants, who would have glowed with grateful affection toward them, exulted in being their assassins. As the traveler rode past the decaying hall, the gloomy woods, and waste black moorlands of Sporeen, he read the riddle of Ireland's fate, and asked himself when an Œdipus would arise to solve it.

Harper's Magazine.

[Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.]

THE CHRISTIANA TRIALS.

Visit to the Christiana Prisoners—Description of the Prisoners and their cells—Crimes with which they are charged—The Indictments—Counsel, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1851.

This morning I took the omnibus for the Philadelphia County Prison; having previously provided myself with the requisite "note of introduction."

The Prison is a very extensive granite building situated in the Moyamensing District, in the southern part of the City.

Thirty-nine indictments have been found against persons charged with participating in the Christiana affray. Of these, twenty-eight have been arrested and are now in confinement. The remainder have escaped.

Of the twenty-eight in prison, three only are white. The remaining twenty-five are colored, mostly black; but a few of them are mulattoes.

The white men are: Elijah Lewis, a store-keeper, aged 53; he has a wife and six children; Castner Hanway, a miller, 30 years—a married man, but without children; and Joseph P. Scarlett, aged 30, who has a wife and three children.

I found them sitting together in a cell thirteen feet by nine, with an arched roof. The door-way is about four feet high and a little less than two feet wide, which is secured by a wrought-iron grate door, and outside of that a wooden door. There is but one window to the cell, a strip of glass about four feet long and four inches wide; but the cell, when I was there, was quite light, as the sun was shining brightly.

With the prisoners were a brother of Mr. Hanway and two of his sisters, who had just arrived to pay him a little visit, and his devoted wife, who spends the whole of every day with him.

They have now been confined seven weeks; and though looking a little pale, are in pretty good health. Lewis and Hanway both sleep in the cell which I have described. Scarlett sleeps in another but spends his days with the other two.

They eat only the bread of the prison diet; the remainder of their food being supplied by their friends, who have been, they say, thus far, very kind and attentive. They conversed freely, and appeared cheerful for men in such a situation. But the sisters of Mr. Hanway, who had just arrived, manifested a good deal of emotion at the strange aspect presented by the interior of a prison. They were very respectable looking women; and the appearance and bearing of the prisoners were also highly respectable.

The colored prisoners are confined in separate cells, similar to the one which I have already described. No two of these are together, and none of them are in cells with any other prisoners. They spoke well of the officers, and seemed satisfied with their fair; but complained much of loneliness, and said they should rather be at work. They were mostly middle-aged men, with a few quite young, and some in advanced years, amongst them.

The Prison appeared to be well ventilated, and kept clean and sweet.

The 24th of November current, has been fixed upon as the day for the commencement of these trials. Every one of the prisoners is to be tried separately. The probability is that the prosecuting officer will commence with the whites; though this is not certain.

The order of proceedings will be as follows:

First, they will all be tried for TREASON.

Secondly, should they be acquitted of the crime of *Treason* they will be taken to Lancaster and tried in the State Court for the MURDER of Edward Gorsuch! And, at the suggestion of the District Attorney of the United States, the State's Attorney for Lancaster District has already lodged, at the Prison, warrants charging all the prisonners with the crime of murder.

Thirdly, if they are acquitted both of treason and murder, they will be tried in the District Court of the United States, for obstructing the Marshall in executing the process issued by Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, and for aiding in the escape of the slaves.

The District Attorney has labored most assidiously, since the 12th day of last September, in the preparation of the indictments. Learned, able and eminent counsel have been secured for the defense; and the trial for treason being a criminal proceeding of such rare occurrence in this country, and the framing of an indictment under the recently enacted Fugitive Slave Law being an entirely novel task, the prosecuting officer has found occasion to expend a great deal of time and labor in drawing these bills. He applied to the Department of the Interior at Washington for permission to employ two junior counsel to assist him in the preparation of the detail of the cases, and to incur some extraordinary expenses in the collection of certain information and evidence, which he deemed desirable and important. These privileges have not yet been granted by the authorities at Washington.

As to the exact number of counsel who will appear against the prisoners, or who they will all be, these points are not yet fully determined. John W. Ashmead, Esq., the United States District Attorneys will, at all events, have the principal management of the prosecutions, and will make the closing address to the jury on the part of the Government. It is understood that a correspondence has recently taken place between this gentlemen and the distinguished counsel employed by the state of Maryland to assist in these cases, as to the position and duties to be assumed by them respectively in the management of the trials; and that the correspondence closed on the part of the Maryland counsel in a decidedly acrimonious manner.

A special venire has been issued for one hundred and eight jurors for the exclusive purpose of trying these cases.

It is not unlikely that considerable legal skirmishing will take place in forming a jury. There will probably be some challenges on both sides.

The counsel retained to defend Scarlett are David Paul Brown and William L. Pierce, Esquires, both of this city. The counsel for Lewis and Hanaway are Messrs. John M. Read, Theodore Cuyler and W. Authur Jackson, of Philadelphia, J. J. Lewis, Esq., of Westchester, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster.

O. W.

NEPOTISM IN THE CABINET. Mr. Crittenden, present Attorney General of the United States, is spoken of as one of the hosts of persons now in training, or in keeping for the next Presidency. But there are some awkward charges against him. He is guilty it is said of Nepotism. A writer in the Herald says:

"There is no man in this Cabinet, or any other, that I can remember, who has carried this practice of getting his relatives into office to the same extent as Mr. Crittenden. To say nothing of minor offices, the following list gives some idea of it:

J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General; salary $6,000, and for revising opinion of Solicitor of Treasury, $500—$6,500.

His son, Consul at Liverpool, the most lucrative office in the gift of the government.

His brother-in law, Judge Thornton, Commissioner to adjust California land titles, $6,000 a year.

His brother-in-law, Judge Bibb, clerkship in Solicitor General's office, created for him; and a western importation by the name of Burnley, who married a daughter of Bibb's, and was placed in the Republic office, to get a share of the pap which that organ exists upon."

A Western poet in speaking of the moon, said "She laid her cheek upon a cloud like beauty on a young man's bosom."

"Do you ever see any of the popular novels?" said a city dame to a country cousin. "No, ma'am, but plenty of *poplar* trees."

An Irishman coming to Boston from Lowell, took the stage, in preference to the cars, because, as he said, he could ride four times as long for the same money.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1851.

CONSOLIDATION—CONGRESS.

The Washington Union speaks of two important revolutions in this country, the first in 1800, which "saved us from consolidation," and the second in 1832, which "saved us from anarchy." True enough, but we stand as much in need of salvation from consolidation now, as we did in 1800. Who is to be the Jefferson of this day? If the Whig leaders, no matter what name they may assume, should continue in power eight years longer, the rights and sovereignty of the States will be at the close of that period but as "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

The Union is in much greater danger from a tendency of power to the centre, than it is from any thing which the States may do by way of defending their reserved rights. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." We have too much agitation and too much legislation at Washington. It is a marked fact that the dangers to which the Union is now exposed are owing, not to the absence of legislation by Congress, but to an assumption by that body of the right to exercise doubtful powers. Let the peculiar institutions of the States alone—treat the States as equals in the Confederacy, and administer the Constitution strictly and justly, and the Union will endure. If it should ever be broken up, *Congress* will do it, and not the Southern States. We know of no more dangerous doctrine than that maintained by the Federal leaders, to wit: that it is the duty of Congress to give bounties to one class of the people at the expense of the others; and that the voice of a bare majority of Congress is conclusive and final as against the States. This is consolidation with a vengeance. Such a doctrine would ultimately convert Congress into a sort of hot house or nursery for all the isms, industrial pursuits and projects of all the classes which constitute society in this country; and a majority of one—Giddings, for instance, in the House, and Seward in the Senate—would pronounce the irrevocable judgment. No—our only hope now, as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, is in a strict construction of the Constitution, and in a government administered as a *whole* government of limited, delegated powers. Congress is not the government, nor the Executive, nor the Judiciary, separate and apart from each other; but they are one as a government; *they* constitute the checks and balances as they speak out the will of the majority, properly and fairly ascertained; and this government will rightfully exist until the bond which made it and which holds it together—the Constitution—shall have been broken by those who have been charged with the duty of carrying it out.

Congress will assemble next month, and the "long session" will commence. In the first place, it is to be hoped that we shall have no further agitation of the Slavery question; and in the second place, the people have a right to demand that retrenchment and economy should be thought of by our law-makers. We say *thought of*—can we hope for more? Millions are expended now with as little hesitation as thousands were ten years ago; and it has become not only unfashionable to rebuke this extravagance, but the member of Congress who now watches the Treasury as Nathaniel Macon and James J. McKay were in the habit of doing in their day, finds himself about the most unpopular man, personally, in the City of Washington. We know that the wants of the government are much greater now than they were ten or fifteen years since, and we are disposed, as one of "the sovereigns" to make the most liberal allowances on this account; but after making these allowances, it appears to us that the expenditures go far beyond the proper standard.

Washington City has become the centre of attraction in the system. All eyes turn in that direction, and thousands of expectants throng there for place, power, and gold. *Patronage is doing its work.*

In addition to the foregoing we may as well say that plain, unsophisticated people cannot perceive any good reason why the next session of Congress should be a "long" or an exciting one. What is to be done? What business of a practical or useful nature, is to hold the Houses together from December to July? The country is prospering already; and if it were not, we should have little faith in any effort of Congress to legislate good crops into the people's barns, fair returns into the merchant's hands, or money into the people's pockets. "The world is governed too much."

PROF. EMMONS.

We invite attention to the communication in another column, over the signature of B, in relation to the appointment of Prof. Emmons. It is from the pen of a Whig, a gentleman of distinction, and one who, as a member of the last Assembly, had a prominent hand in getting up and passing the bill under which Prof. Emmons has received his appointment.

It is not necessary that we should add any thing to what our Correspondent has said. The view he has taken of the matter is sound and sensible, and his remarks on the subject are conclusive in their character.

We concur entirely with our Correspondent in the opinion that "the work upon which Prof. Emmons is about to enter, is one of immense importance to the State, and ought not to be mixed up with party," and that "any one who attempts to do it ought to be met by the indignation of the whole country."

Our Correspondent understands thoroughly the matter upon which he writes, and his remarks are entitled, from his position and connection with the law authorizing the survey, to the particular attention of the public. We thank him for his manly and able communication on the subject.

We shall conclude in a week or two, the publication of the interesting numbers of "Long Creek" on the subject of Common Schools. A friend writing us thus speaks of these numbers: "I have read with a good deal of interest the articles of "Long Creek" on the subject of Common Schools. If the Literary Board had the power to collect the different numbers and have them published in pamphlet form and supply each School District in the State with a copy, it would be money well laid out. "Long Creek" has certainly paid a good deal of attention to the subject, and if his ideas were carried out the defects in our Common School system would be, to a great extent, remedied."

Dr. Sills, of Nash, has left with us a sample of Rye, which is the largest and best we have ever seen. The grains are full, and almost as plump as those of the best Wheat. We were absent for the moment from our office, when Dr. Sills called, and therefore did not learn the particulars attending the production of this grain; but we presume it is the common variety, and has been brought thus to perfection by care and good cultivation.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

The Whigs have carried this State, having elected Farwell, their candidate for Governor, by 2,000 majority, and a majority of the Legislature.

The following letter from the Whig candidate to the Abolitionist, Durkee, will show how this work was done. This letter was sent to the Washington Union, by a Correspondent, for publication:

MILWAUKIE CITY, Oct. 9, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 4th instant is received. In answer to your inquiries in regard to my views on the subject of slavery, I reply frankly that I am utterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and to the increase of slave States. I am also in favor of the abolition of slavery wherever it exists under the jurisdiction of Congress, and of the repeal of the fugitive-slave law.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. FARWELL.

HON. CHARLES DURKEE.

This letter, I have not a doubt, effectually secured the union of the whig and freesoil vote of the State, and the result is, as announced by telegraph, a whig victory.

L."

The Whigs have carried Wisconsin by coalescing with the enemies of the fugitive-slave law and of the Union. Comment is unnecessary.

The Democrats of Wisconsin fought the battle upon the following Resolution, adopted by their State Convention in September last:

"*Resolved*, That the democrats of Wisconsin now stand where all true democrats have stood since 1836—on the platform of principles then drawn by that pure and lamented statesman, Silas Wright, and approved by every National Democratic Convention since that day. And occupying, as our party does, this elevated position, we, in their name, repudiate all extraneous issues and sectional tests of party faith, as pernicious, clannish, and disorganizing in their tendency."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The people of New York voted yesterday week for members of Assembly, State officers, &c. with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The result is yet in doubt. New York City gave between two and three thousand majority for the Democratic ticket.

A telegraphic despatch from Albany to the Washington Union, dated November 7, says from present returns it is believed that the Whigs have elected their Attorney General, Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, and Secretary of State. Other accounts state that the vote for State officers is so close that the official returns alone can settle the result.

A telegraphic despatch to the Washington Republic, dated Albany, November 7, says: "The chances are favorable for a tie in the Senate—the House is Democratic by a small majority. For State officers four Whigs and four Democrats are elected."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

We copy the following in relation to the Mississippi election from the last Baltimore Sun:

"LOUISVILLE Nov. 7. Despatches from Mississippi leave no doubt of the election of Foote by a very large majority, though not so great as first reported. Nearly all the Congressmen are Union men. We have the following despatches:

JACKSON, Nov. 6. The official returns from Copiah county, give Davis, State Rights, for Governor, 360 majority over Foote. Lowndes county gives Davis 50 majority, but the Unionists elect all the balance of their ticket.

The full returns from Nashoba give Foote 213 majority; Monroe Foote 150 majority; Attala, Davis 150 majority; Winston, Davis 126 majority.

Yazoo county gives Foote 588, Davis 587; Lauderdale and Amite counties gives Davis a majority. A vote is also being taken on amendments to the constitution."

The accounts are contradictory—some state that Foote's majority will be quite large, and others that he has barely carried the State. We shall know the result by our next issue.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Democrats have achieved a brilliant triumph in Maryland.

In this State the State officers (excepting the Governor,) together with the members of the Legislature, are chosen in this election, and also the local Judiciary. Baltimore City elects ten Democrats to the Legislature; and in six Counties heard from, which last year sent fifteen Whigs and nine Democrats to the Legislature, the Democrats now have twenty-one and the Whigs three—showing a Democratic gain of twelve members.

The Democrats, it is thought, have elected all their candidates for State offices.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The Democrats have swept New Jersey like a storm. The election was for members of the Legislature. We copy the following from the Newark Daily Advertiser, which shows the extent of the Democratic triumph in that State, as admitted by the Whigs:

"THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION. The few returns thus far received, though quite meagre, are sufficient to indicate a whig defeat throughout the State.

In Essex county the whig candidate for the State senate is undoubtedly elected, but by a greatly reduced majority, and probably all of the candidates for the lower branch of the legislature, though two or three are uncertain.

The counties of Somerset, Camden, Passaic, Morris, Mercer, and Middlesex, are reported to have gone for the opposition; and undoubtedly Warren, Monmouth, and Sussex, also, which were seldom or never known to do otherwise.

So far as can be estimated at present, the Senate will stand 12 democrats to 8 whigs; in the assembly, about 36 democrats to 24 whigs. They will thus have a majority on joint ballot."

Hurrah for the "Jersey Blues"! The Whigs, be it remembered, have but four Governors out of the thirty-one. Just four, and no more—but we beg pardon—they have recently, with the aid of the Abolitionists, elected a Governor in the Democratic State of Wisconsin. Four Whigs and an Abolitionist, making *five* Whig Governors.

The *Diario del Vapor*, of Valparaiso, says that valuable gold and silver mines have recently been discovered in the islands of Juan Fernandez. Shade of Robinson Crusoe! The San Juan Fernandez constitute a group of three islands, the larger of which is called Masatiena, and is owned by Chili. The large island is now exclusively occupied by an American, who established himself there, it is said, with Tahitian families, for the purpose of improving the harbor, and inducing the whalers to make them winter stations. Masatiena has a number of well-wooded and well-watered valleys, which are capable of a high state of cultivation; and the *Diario* is of opinion that these recent discoveries will lead to considerable emigration to it.

TEXAS.

The last Washington Republic contains a table of the population, &c. of Texas.

There are 27,988 dwelling houses in the State, 28,377 families, 84,863 white males, 69,237 females, 171 free colored males, 160 free colored females, and 58,161 slaves. The total free population is 154,431, the total population is 212,592, and the Federal Representative population is 189,337.

Texas has in cultivation 13,198 farms, and has 307 manufacturing establishments producing over $500 annually.

Hon. Howell Cobb was inaugurated as Governor of Georgia on the 5th instant.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

EDUCATION—No. 8.

Mr. Editor: Another subject of importance is the arrangement of proper School Districts. Upon the Superintendants was imposed the duty of arranging the districts as they thought "most conducive to the convenience ef the inhabitants" of the county. In the original formation of these districts, but little care was taken to arrange them as the law directs. In fact, at that time but very little interest was manifested upon the subject, and the people generally seemed to appreciate but very indifferently the educational facilities of Free Schools. Since then a deeper feeling has been exhibited, and a stronger desire felt by the people to have the districts so arranged that the school-houses might be reached by all. Much excitement, confusion, and unfriendly feelings have been engendered because *the* districts were not laid out to answer this *purpose*. This neighbor will not send because the *district* is not laid off and the school-house *located to suit his* convenience; and that neighbor is *mad because* his children have to walk a little farther than those of somebody else—and so on in every neighborhood until the inhabitants have become disgusted with the whole system, and declared "that the Free Schools do more harm than good." All this jarring and wide-spread confusion, in my opinion, can be easily remedied. The Superintendants are often induced to act without a proper knowledge in the premises. Selected as they are promiscuously from the country, it is impossible for each or all of them to be thoroughly acquainted with the wants and peculiar localities of the different sections; and in the absence of this knowledge, have to depend upon the information of those living nearest where the alterations are sought to be made. In some instances this advice has proved interested and selfish, and led to the arrangement of districts only to suit the convenience of a few men of a neighborhood.

In my opinion a school district should embrace an area of ground at least four miles square. Then, with the school-house in the centre, it would place them only four miles apart, and allow every child the convenience of reaching the school by not walking over two miles—supposing even that he lives near the boundaries. This distance, where there is no bad creek to cross, is sufficiently short for any child. The sickliest urchin you can find in any neighborhood, if he can walk at all, will ramble over more than this distance any day, and if he does not, a proper regard to exercise and health should compel him to it. There are now some forty districts in this county. The arrangement I have suggested would greatly reduce this number, and, I believe, "conduce more to the convenience of the people." Calculate the habitable portion of this county, and see if it amounts to forty times four square miles. If, then, the number of districts can be reduced, the amount drawn by each will then be greatly increased. Each district now receives about seventy dollars, not quite enough to pay for one quarter's teaching.

Now, you may inquire, how can this new and equitable arrangement be made? Let me tell you. The Legislature has time and again refused the appointment of a general State Commissioner of Common Schools; but has given the authority to the County Courts of appointing one for each county, with a salary not to exceed $250. Now, if the County Court would exercise this authority, and appoint a Commissioner, his duty would be to visit every district and school-house in the county—deliver lectures on education—get up libraries—suggest improvements, &c.; and while attending to this business, if he be competent, could very easily acquaint himself of the wants of the people in the several districts—*map* out the geographical outlines of the same, and present this to the Superintendants as reliable and disinterested evidence upon which to act. By this means I believe an entirely satisfactory arrangement of the districts could be made.

Great benefit would result from this appointment in other respects. We need some one charged with the interest and management of the whole system—with general supervisory powers—to report progress, &c., to the Superintendants or County Courts. I here present you with an extract from the report, embracing forty pages, of the Visiter of the Schools in Craven County:

"In laying before you a report as Visiter of Common Schools, I am too sensible of my liability to err, to belive that it is perfect in every respect, nevertheless I am consoled by the reflection that I have endeavored to discharge the important duties that devolved upon me, and have been actuated by a strong desire to promote the educational interests of Craven county. Believing as I do that the most valuable interests of North Carolina are, in some degree in the hands of those who have the management of Common Schools, or who have any authoritative influence over them, I have been urged to the discharge of duty by a sense of deep and lasting responsibility.

"In my different tours through the county, every family on which it was my fortunate lot to call, received me as a welcome visitor; and here I could say much in favor of the inhabitants of Craven county, but as it would be a digression from the subject of Common Schools, I will only say their hospitality and kindness will be long and gratefully remembered. In almost every neighborhood there seems to be a lively and growing interest felt on the subject of Common Schools, sufficient to justify the belief that the years to come will far exceed the past, for with increasing interest increasing effort will prevail. It is a lamentable fact that there are yet parents in the county who do not avail themselves of the great advantages afforded by Common Schools, and this I consider the greatest impediment with which our System has to contend. And will these parents continue to neglect so important a duty to their children and to their country, and thereby incur such awful responsibility before God! No! I answer for them, no! I verily believe they will not, and I do sincerely hope that my exertions in this particular part of my duty have not been in vain, and that the next teacher's return will show a larger number of students.

"I have visited all the districts twice, many of them oftener, and can now say that the advantages of Common Schools in Craven county cannot be told—they are incalculable. Hundreds who otherwise would have groped their way through life ignorant of the most ordinary rudiments of learning, by the aid of Common Schools have made considerable progress in literature, and many of them are in a fair way to receive a liberal education."

Mr. Lewis then goes on to give a succinct account of the condition and operations of the forty-four School Districts in his county, and concludes as follows:

"I ought to have stated in the proper place that a number of the Districts have heretofore purchased a neat and well selected library, consisting of fifty volumes, containing History, Biography, Moral Tales, &c.: from the perusal of which the children have received much benefit, and the establishment of Common School Libraries in the various Districts cannot be too strongly recommended. In conclusion, I would remark, that when the present state of education in this county is compared with that existing previously to the establishment of the system of Common Schools, (when there were but *two small schools*, in the county out of the town,) every child which has received education has abundant cause to be grateful, and every parent ample stimulus for future exertion.'

I here also extract from the Elizabeth City paper a notice of the management of the system in the county of Pasquotank:

"A Good Move. The County Court of Pasquotank, desirous of bringing the blessings of a good Education to the door of every citizen in the county, and satisfied that the Common School system could only be made effective by raising an amount of taxation sufficient to keep the schools in operation during ten months of the year, and to employ good teachers for them, at the late March term, levied a tax which will give to every district of the county $300. This is a greater sum than any county of the State has heretofore raised, and speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of our people; for the Magistrates were not only led to this act by their own sense of its importance, but they were urged to it, in very many instances, by the large tax paying citizens of the county. We hope so good an example will be promptly followed by every county in the State; if it should be, ten years would remove every blot of ignorance from our escutcheon; the "good Old North State," directed in its councils by educated constituency, would take a prominent position among her sisters of the confederacy. Intelligence being diffused among her children, her great and inexhaustible sources of wealth would speedily be developed; her now barren, because exhaustible, fields would be renovated and improved; her mines of coal and iron would speedily be worked; her facilities would be greatly improved; her statistics of crime and pauperism would exhibit a manifest improvement: her population would rapidly increase; her barns would be filled with plenty, and her children would become prosperous and happy. Such are a few of the blessings which we confidently believe would result from a liberal spirit manifested among the people of the several counties of the State.

While the good work has thus been commenced, and the ball of improvement put in motion, much remains to be done to produce good results from the action of the magistracy of this county. It behoves the Board of Superintendants to establish a uniform series of text books to be used in all the schools: to appoint competent men as committee-men of the several Districts, to advise and counsel with them as to their duties and responsibilities. The examining committee should be careful to give certificates to none but those whom, after a careful examination, they shall find competent and apt to teach, and the several committeemen should give employment to no man, even after he has passed an examination, unless they are satisfied of his moral character. Another duty, not less important, devolves upon the committeemen, and that is to see that all the school-houses are put in order and rendered neat and comfortable. And here we would suggest the propriety to them of purchasing for each school a series of outline maps, of having black boards, and other indispensible requisites of a school-room, made and placed in every school.

Let these suggestions be carried out, and in less than two years from this date there will not be a voice in oppositien to the system in the county."

Have you, Messrs. Editors of the Wilmington papers, said as much concerning the subject of education in this county? As conductors of public journals, and guardians to the interest and morals of the community, have you done your duty in the matter? You must confess to the "soft impeachment" that you have devoted your fine abilities alone to the discussion of subjects of minor importance. You have talked of the *interest* of the people, the *rights* of the people, and the *politics* of the *dear* people, but have not let one thought or suggestion escape you upon the great question lying back and paramount to all these—the *education* of the people.

You will see by referance to the "good move" of the magistracy of Pasquotank county, that they have "levied a tax which will give to every district of the county $300." This will enable the people to keep up the schools at least ten months in the year. In this county, as I stated before, seventy dollars is the distributive share of a district—not quite sufficient for one quarter's teaching. I understand that an admirable move, accompanied with some very appropriate remarks, was made at our last term by Esquire Rochell, of Holly Shelter District, but failed of success. Let me say to that gentleman—press that motion again upon the consideration of your fellow-magistrates; your efforts could not be engaged in a more laudable undertaking than providing educational facilities for every child in New Hanover.

LONG CREEK.

September 1st, 1851.

[From the Journal.]

Jones County, Aug. 24th, 1851.

Mr. Editor: I have been reading with much pleasure and profit, the articles contained in your paper, entitled "Education."

The writer is evidently a man who feels from his heart a sincere desire to promote the cause of public education; and from the style of his writing, and the number of good ideas he advances, it is evident that he is capable of doing the cause an immense amount of good. There is one thing, however, in which I must differ from him; and if, by stating to you, or through your colums this difference, an amicable discussion should be brought about on the subject, there will be no harm done, and, perhaps, some good may arise. He observes in "Education No. 6," "that, in his opinion, a knowledge of the elementary branches can be best obtained by a return to the slow and good old fashioned methods, and the prefers those good old authors—Murray, Webster, Dilworth and Pike." "By some authors," he admits "their works have been improved upon."

Now I say, if these authors have been improved, how can a return to them be beneficial? I deplore with him the fact, that our country has been, and continues to be inundated with new books, a large portion of which are worse than useless, the authors in many instances, simplifying and explaining things that they never understood themselves; and in others, taking the contents of some truly valuable work, and by jumbling and confusing them, passing them off as their own. These things I deplore. They have been a source of vexation to me in my capacity of teacher; and I fear will long continue to be so. But yet I should be very unwilling to return to Pike, Dabol and Murray—books in which I was educated, and for which, in the early part of my career as teacher, I had a reverential love. Let any one take the Arithmetics of Pike and Davis, and make a candid comparison of them, and in my humble opinion, the latter would be found immeasurably above the former,—not only in being adapted to commercial or mercantile business as now conducted, but also simplicity of rules and explanations. I will candidly acknowledge that, though I taught school before my acquaintance with Davis' works, yet until my acquaintance with those works I never understood the first principles of the study, and could never explain them to my own, or my pupils' satisfaction. I could cast interest, work by position or progression, but the whys and the wherefores I could not tell. I knew the rules; I worked by the rules, and that was all I knew. But deem it imposible for a youth of common capacity to "work his way" through Davis' Arithmetic, and be in this fix unless he go through with his eyes shut. But there are others, among which I would not forget to mention Emerson, for whom I have great regard; yet for common "old field schools," I think Davis superior to all. And now for Mr. Murray, he was another who understood the English language well. One too, from whom most of the authors who have written since, have copied largely. His Grammar is one which I think necessary for every child to study in order to have a tolerable knowledge of the Grammar of the English language; but I deem its style entirely too cumbersome or solemn, and its arrangement anything but what it ought to be for young children. Deep thought and a constant recurrence to what has gone before is not to be expected of them; and, without this, some parts of Murray's Grammar are perfectly unintelligible. Smith's Grammar on the contrary, is so arranged that every step taken explains itself, or is explanatory of that immediately preceding The mind is led by insensible degrees to the consideration of the more abstruse and difficult parts; and the child instead of being tired and confused by committing to memory a mass of unintelligible matter, is pleased to find that what he considered dull, is, in reality, interesting. I beg the pardon of "Long Creek" for thus intruding upon his subject. But the intejest I feel must be my excuse; and as I gravely imagine that his influence in determining upon the course of books to be used in our common schools, (should any particular course be introduced by law,) would be much greater than mine, I wish, therefore, to call his attention to this more particularly. I wish him to lay aside early prejudices, and candidly examine. I would also remind him, that it is not at all proper to condemn all new authors, because some of them are trashy.

I agree with him in the recommendation of the North Carolina Reader, and will use my influence to have it adopted, if, on its publication, it proves to be what it professes.

I would be glad, Mr. Editor, to say more, perhaps at a future time I will do so. But at present, farewell. Yours truly,

AN OLD FIELD TEACHER.

Tennessee Bonds. We understand that V. K. Stevenson, Esq., President of the Nashville, and Chattanooga Rail Road Company, negotiated in this City last week, $250,000 of the Bonds of the Company, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, bearing 6 per cent, prem. interest, *at par;* $150,000 are said to have been taken by an eminent Banking House in Washington, and $100,000 by a firm in this City. The State of Tennessee has always showed the most scrupulous good faith with her creditors, and her present financial condition is very prosperous—this will account for the readiness with which these Bonds were sold and the fair price obtained for them in the present condition of the money market.

Chas. Courier.

The Immigration from Europe to this country is immense, and still on the increase. The increase at the port of New York alone, of the first five months of this year, is 65,804 over the corresponding months of 1850. The number of immigrants from 1842 to 1846, inclusive, was 380,443; and the number from 1847 to 1851, inclusive, less two months, is 1,059,923.

For the Standard.

PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Mr. Editor: I regret to see a disposition manifested in certain quarters to censure Gov. Reid for the appointment of this gentleman to conduct the Geological and Agricultural survey of the State. Nothing could be more unjust. The appointment is not only the best that could have been made, but it was urged upon the Governor under such circumstances and in such a manner that he could *not* have refused him the appointment if given to any one out of the State.

In the summer of 1850 a company of gentlemen in New York who own 200,000 or 300,000 acres of land in the mineral region of North Carolina, procured Professor Emmons to make an examination of their lands with a view of ascertaining whether there were any gold veins or other minerals upon them. In the performance of this duty he visited the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Cleveland, Rutherford, Henderson, Buncombe, and McDowell, and made the acquaintance of many gentlemen in those Counties, who had abundant opportunities of forming an opinion of his abilities, and of witnessing the industry, the assiduity and untiring energy with which he prosecuted his survey. It is known too that he made some discoveries of immense importance, verified by actual experiment, which are destined to exercise a great influence on the prosperity of those parts of the country where they were made, and which had entirely escaped the attention of the numerous practical miners and scientific men who had passed over the same ground before him. This knowledge induced his recommendation by his North Carolina acquaintances, and not by any person out of the State; and so reluctant was Professor Emmons to take any steps himself influencing the appointment, that it was only after being repeatedly urged by his friends *here*, that he procured the letter of Governor Marcy, who was Governor of New York during the time that he was engaged in the survey of that State.

If any one will take the trouble to read the act providing for a survey of the State passed at the last session, he will see that it is not simply a Geological and Agricultural survey—an examination of minerals and soils, but the Botanical productions, the timber, fruits, water power, manufacturing facilities, products of every kind, are to be examined and analyzed. In a word, the whole field of physical science is to be explored, so far as our State is concerned. The able work of Prof. Emmons, the Geological and Agricultural survey of New York, published by that State at great expense, and which was before the Governor, exhibits a thorough acquaintance with all these branches of science. All the soils, minerals, fruits, timber, agricultural products of every description in the State of New York were thoroughly analyzed, and so correctly that they are taken as the standard by all scientific men throughout the Union. Wherever he has made an analysis no one deemed it necessary to verify its truth, and you can scarce open a scientific work without finding references to his opinions. Various attempts have been made before the last session of the last Legislature to pass an act to provide for a Geological survey of the State. All the bills heretofore offered simply provided for the appointment of a surveyor at a certain salary to make a survey, without at all specifying his duties or the subjects of inquiry to which his attention should be devoted. The act of last session prescribes his duties, authorises the appointment of two or more assistants with the approbation of the Governor, enjoins it upon him to visit every portion of the State, and points out the particular subjects to which his inquiries shall be directed. It also provides that the principal surveyor shall deliver lectures in such places as he may be able to do so without interfering with his labors. It is known to the writer of this that all these provisions were introduced at the suggestion of Prof. Emmons. The act was in fact drawn altogether according to his suggestion. The gentleman who drew it consulted Prof. Emmons, who had already made the survey of New York, and of course knew what provisions should be made, who furnished every information that was required, going into the most minute particulars. He particularly recommended the appointment of assistants as a measure of economy. They can be procured at a much less salary, and acting under the supervision of the principal, the work can be done as well and in one third of the time.

It is obvious to any reflecting mind that to make a work of this kind valuable, it ought to be conducted by a man of character—known to the world as a man of science— in whose statements the world would have confidence. The resources of our State are unknown. What minerals, soils, fruits, productions, timber, water power North Carolina contains is not known abroad. We wish them described by a man whom the world will believe, because *he* says they exist. Now if there is a man in North Carolina whose services could be procured, of such celebrity in the scientific world, I confess I do not know who it is, and I venture to say that those who censure Gov. Reid for appointing a man who lives out of the State, would be puzzled to name such a man. No one is more opposed than I am to the appointment of a man out of the State to fill an office which can be filled by one of our own citizens. But I most solemnly protest against destroying that most liberal act of the last session, one which I believe will do so much for the honor and prosperity of North Carolina, through any mistaken notions of State pride. I believe the Governor has done right. He has appointed to the performance of a duty a man eminently qualified to discharge it. It was a delicate task to perform, and he has done it well. He has secured the services of one of the ablest men in the Union. The act would have been worse than useless without such a man, and I heartily tender him my thanks for carrying it out thus far so well; and to those who censure him I would simply put this question, who could Gov. Reid have appointed who would have conducted the survey better than Prof. Emmons?

I should be obliged to you, Mr. Editor, if you would republish the Act.

I have written this communication without any view to political effect, but as an act of simple justice to Gov. Reid and Prof. Emmons. The work upon which Prof. E. is about to enter is one of immense importance to the State, and ought not be mixed up with party, and any one who attempts to do it ought to be met by the indignation of the whole country.

B.

In compliance with the request of our Correspondent, and for the information of the public, we copy below the Act of last session providing for the survey:

AN ACT to provide for a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor shall, as soon as practicable, select and appoint some suitable person to conduct, under the general supervision of himself and the Literary Board, a Geological, Mineralogical, Botanical and Agricultural survey of the State.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the person so selected and appointed, to examine and survey each and every county of the State, to ascertain the different geological formations of each county and section of the State; the nature, character and value of its minerals; the nature and character of its soils, and the best mode of improving the same; the nature and kind of its productions, and their position and relative value; its facilities for manufactories; the extent and value of its water power; the character and value of its botanical productions; the character and value of its timber; and all other facts connected with the subjects of geology, mineralogy, botany and agriculture, which may tend to a full development of the resources of our State: and that the said person so selected and appointed to conduct said survey, shall be authorized to employ such agents and assistants to be approved of by the Governor, as may be necessary to enable him speedily and successfully to accomplish the objects committed to his charge; and he shall, from time to time, communicate to the Governor, to be by him communicated to the Legislature, a report or reports, in writing, setting forth fully the results of his survey; which reports shall be published under the supervision of the Governor and Literary Board.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the expenditures incurred by said survey shall not exceed five thousand dollars per annum, to be paid by the Public Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Governor, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the person making such survey to deliver lectures upon the subjects committed to his charge, in the villages through which he shall pass: *Provided,* that he shall not thereby delay his other duties.

[Ratified 24th January, 1851.]

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Paris, October 7, 1851.

I reached this capital two days since, *via* Marseilles and *Lyons*, after a most agreeable residence and tour in Italy, some of the details of which I will give you when I have a little more leisure. At present I will only observe as regards the political situation of that country, that it is a slumbering volcano which is only kept from explosion by the bayonets, foreign and domestic, which cover the land and bristle at every street corner. My sympathies, as you well know, have always been strongly in favor of any and every people deprived of their just rights by the misrule of corrupt and despotic masters; and particularly when they exhibit a disposition to relieve themselves of their oppressions and to maintain those rights which Heaven intended should be enjoyed by all.

I must however confess that since my present visit and tour in Italy, those sympathies have been greatly lessened when I saw the people, and had an opportunity of ascertaining what their ideas *were*, as to liberal and free government. How different in this respect are their views from those which are so well and correctly entertained in the United States. How that sacred name of *Patriot* has been prostituted when applied to the great bulk of those, who have been connected with the recent revolutionary outbreaks, especially in Italy. With them, Liberty and anarchy—Patriotism and the murder of their political opponents, Republicanism and public robbery, appear to be almost synonymous terms! They have yet to learn and understand the A. B. C. of true and healthy republicanism; and of all the numerous States into which Italy is divided, the people of no one of them are in the least degree fit for a republican form of government. I do not believe that such a system could exist for twelve months without settling down again into despotism, either under the rule of their old line of royalty or under the "sabre sway" of some successful demagogue which the anarchy, or what *they* would designate free institutions, had thrown to the surface.

Do not, for God's sake, suppose that I am in favor of, or disposed to take the part of the miserable despots who govern that beautiful country; far, very far from it, for they justly deserve to be trampled under foot and annihilated, but the idea I mean to convey is, that the people are but little if any better than their rulers, and at present so entirely unprepared for a liberal government, and so ignorant of its true principles and workings, that the attempt at present to establish Republicanism among them, would be a curse greater than even their existing oppressions. It is much more easy to ask, than to answer the question, as to what would be most advisable and proper for them as regards their political institutions. It certainly should be something where the change should not be too sudden and violent, or too much the direct antipodes of their present system. Before they are fit for a Republic, they should have something at least approaching towards a republican education, in the form of a limited monarchy with Elective Chambers, which should be a complete check upon the despotism of the monarch. Probably a similar form of government to that which existed in this country under Louis Phillippe, might be the best *first* step. The French nation, so far as they have any correct ideas of Republicanism or of an elective Government, obtained them under Louis Phillippe, though their education on the subject is yet very limited; but they have improved, and I think are improving. It will require a still longer time to bring the Italians even up the point where the French now are—and at least the remainder of this century to make the latter have correct ideas of what a genuine republican government means.

As regards this country, it is impossible to say what an hour may bring forth. In the United States the Constitution is regarded as immutable and sacred, its provisions binding far above all law; but in France the Constitution is regarded in the same light as an ordinary law, to be changed and altered at pleasure according to existing circumstances. What would be thought in the United States if a leading journal, in the interest of the Administration, was to advocate the continuance of a President in office for eight years, when the Constitution expressly provides that he should only remain four unless re-elected, and ridicule the idea that such a rule should be operative and insurmountable *merely* because the Constitution said so?

Yet we see this done here almost daily by the partizan press of Louis Napoleon, and he is now an open and avowed candidate for the Presidency, though the Constitution declares expressly that no one shall serve two successive terms. What is more, he intends to remain President whether the people re-elect him or not, or rather I should say, he intends to remain at the head of the Government, though probably with what he considers a much higher and more lofty title than that of President. My firm belief is, that France will not be a Republic six months hence. The most fierce and inflammable elements exist here and they cannot be kept quiet much longer. The Republic will pass away, into anarchy perhaps and through an ocean of blood, or it may *possibly*, but by no means *probably*, be changed to a despotic rule, without those horrors which too frequently stain European annals. At present it is a military government maintained alone by its bayonets, nor can any government except a strong one be maintained in France; any other kind would promptly lead to anarchy.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Nov. 6.

It is rumored that though Chevalier Hulsemann has not communicated any instructions to withdraw upon the reception of Kossuth, he did, a few days ago, communicate a letter from his government, which expresses concern at the notice of Kossuth by this government, and which manifests much sensibility upon the subject of the official recognition which, it was supposed, this government might offer him.

There is no doubt that Turkey, having been coldly treated by Austria and Russia, has, for some time past, looked to an alliance with France and England as necessary for her protection; and hence the Turkish government wisely, as well as humanely, offered an asylum to the Hungarian exiles.

Letters from private individuals of high character, were received here by the last arrival from Havana, which express much indignation at the imprisonment of Mr. John S. Thrasher.

I have seen one letter, which states that the American Consul, Mr. Owen, upon the reception of the intelligence that he had been recalled, waited on the Captain-General, and informed him that Mr. Thrasher had been active in propagating reports to his prejudice in the United States, and had procured his, Mr. Owen's recall, with a view to succeed him. A statement appeared in the New York Courier and Enquirer, some two or three weeks ago, which vindicated Mr. Owen, and intimated that a person wanting his place, meaning Mr. Thrasher, had been busy in reporting that he had failed to discharge his duties in regard to the prisoners.

I have seen a letter stating that the dungeon in the *Punta*, to which Mr. Thrasher is consigned, is a wet hole, where no man can possibly long survive. It is the Spanish mode of assassination, to imprison a man and keep him in such a place, that he must die, and never bring him to trial. It is demanded of *this* government that they should forthwith interpose in Mr. Thrasher's behalf, and secure for him a prompt trial, on the charge against him.

Judge Sharkie accepted the Havana consulate, by telegraphic reply to the offer, some weeks ago, but his letter finally accepting it has just been received.

Mr. Thrasher is an American citizen. He was arrested and has been thrown into prison by the Captain-General of Cuba, on suspicion of having been engaged, in some way, in the Lopez expedition. It is the duty of this government to demand for him a fair trial, and see that he has it.

Mr. Thrasher was the Editor of a newspaper in Havana. His paper has been suppressed by the Captain-General.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

Illinois Election.

Sprinfield, Nov. 5. The election in Illinois for senators and representatives, and also to determine the question of the adoption or rejection of the general banking law, took place yesterday. We have as yet only scattering returns, but they indicate the adoption of the banking law by a large majority.

Lousiana Election.

New Orleans, Nov. 6. Further returns from the 3d congressional district leave no doubt of the election of Penn (dem.) over his whig competitor. St. Martin (dem.) is elected in the 1st district, and Landry (whig) in the 2d, as before stated.

THE MARKETS.

Wilmington, November 8. Bacon 8 to 14 cents, according to quality; coffee 9 to 15½ cents, according to quality; corn 70 cents; flour $4 75 to $8; tar $1 55 per bbl.; turpentine $2 35 per bbl., market closing at $2 30; spirits turpentine 29 cents; common rosin 95 cents per bbl.; shingles 2 75 to $2 80 per M.; no staves in market; five rafts of timber disposed of at $8 50, $9 50, $10, $10 25, and $10 50 per M.; fresh pork 8 cents per lb., single hog; lime $1 50 retail.

Petersburg, November 8. A slight improvement in the price of good leaf tobacco; more animation in the cotton market, and sales at 7⅞ cents; Virginia bacon, hog round, scarce at 12 cents, Western sides 11½ to 12 cents, and Western shoulders 9 to 9½ cts.; herrings $5 50 to $6; corn 60 to 65 cents, and dull.

Fayetteville, November 8. Bacon 13½ to 14 cents; cotton 7¼ to 7¾, and coming in slowly; corn 75 to 80 cents; flour $5 to $5 50; fodder 80c. to $1 per hundred; linseed oil 80 to 85 cents per gallon; candles, tallow, 15 to 16 cents per lb.; molasses 26 to 28 cents; salt $1 35 to $1 50 per sack; no lime in market.

New York, November 8. Flour is dull, but holders are stiff—sales of 2,000 bbls. at $2 81¼ for State brands. Rye flour and corn meal, $3 37 a $3 50. Wheat is unchanged. Sales of 13,000 bushels mixed corn at 58 cents. Rye, 70 cents. Oats 38 a 39 cents. No change to notice in provisions or groceries. The tea sales to-day went off without activity. Cotton is steady, with a fair demand. Whisky 21½ cents.

MARRIED.

In Rowan, on the 22d ult., Mr. James Brown to Miss Mary Ann Shuford. Also, on the 23d, Mr. Andrew J. Brown to Miss Jane A. Potts.

In Salisbury, on the 5th inst., Mr. Kiah Correll to Miss Ellen Parks. Also, on the 5th, Mr. A. G. Holder to Miss Susan Smith. Also, on the 5th, Mr. Asbury Spry to Miss Serena Yarbrough.

In Mocksville on the 3d, the Rev. Commodore DePorter Nelson to Miss Paulina Price. Also, on the 29th ult., Maj. Daniel Brown, aged 60, to Miss Cornelia McGuire, aged 15.

At Friend's Meeting House, Randolph County, on the 29th ult., Dr. Nereus Mendenhall to Miss Oriana A. Wilson.

DIED,

In Davidson county, on Wednesday night last, suddenly, of palsy, Philip Mock, Esq., a good citizen, and well known to the traveling community.

In Yadkin county, on the 1st inst., Mr. Erasmus Hill, aged 40 years.

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., John William, infant son of Burton Craige, Esq. Also, on the 1st inst., Mr. D. R. Belmont.

At Cedar Falls, Randolph, on the 25th ult. Col. John Wood, aged 71 years.

On Thursday, Oct. 30th, Miss Sarah J. Turner, a member of the Senior Class of Greensborough Female College, and daughter of A. A. Turner, Esq., of Henderson, Granville.

WARRENTON HOTEL.
Warrenton, N. C.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and taken charge of the above favorably known Hotel, formerly occupied by James L. Owen, Esq., in the town of Warrenton, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him, and it shall be his aim to keep up the former reputation of the house, at least.

TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.

November 6, 1851. 893—w4w.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE undersigned takes an early occasion to give notice, that he will be able, in the course of a few days, to supply all orders from town or country, for the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

received direct, *in twenty four hours*, from their beds in the "briny deep." All who relish this great luxury of the season, will please send in their orders to

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

November 7th, 1851. 3—6t.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of Land, lying on Crabtree and Mine Creeks, six miles North-west of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' road, a first rate stand for business. The tract contains 320 acres, only 40 acres of which is cleared, and is now fresh; the balance is rich and well timbered. A bargain can be had if early application is made.

STERLING SPIKES.

Wake County, Nov. 11, 1851. 893—3tw.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON the 5th Sunday of this month the Obsequies of Brother James Sullivan will be Solemnized, at the late residence of said deceased, by Morning Star Lodge, No. 85. Members and Brethren of the Fraternity are generally invited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

Nash County, November 8th, 1851. 893—2t.

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD, "a beautiful Domestic Tale."
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1851. 3—

DICKENS' NOVELS AND TALES, complete in 4 vols, price $5. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY;
Raleigh, Nov. 10. 3—

J. CREECH

IS daily expecting from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Petersburg 250 barrels of rectified and common rye WHISKEY, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

As I am determined to close business in Raleigh before March next, all persons indebted to me by note or account, will please call and settle, or their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1851. 1—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

JACKS and JENNIES, some 16 in number, of every age, will be sold by the undersigned to the highest bidder, on a credit of 9 months, at the late residence of Samuel S. Downey, deceased, in Granville County, together with the perishable property of every kind, on Thursday, the 13th day of November next.

The sale to continue day by day, until completed.
Bond with approved security required.

JOHN A. DOWNEY, *Executor.*

October 6th, 1851. 98—t13No.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Dividend of three dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, fully paid in, will be made to Shareholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of November next. By order,

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 21, 1851. 102—15N.

New Medical Books.

PHYSICIAN'S Prescription Book, family and ship companion, Walshe on the heart and lungs, druggist's receipt book, Hasting's practice of Surgery, Tucker's midwifery, Noad's chemical analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative, by Moffit.

For sale by H. D TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

October 29, 1851. 1—

JOHNSON & CO'S

PEOPLE'S CIRCUS,

Will perform in Raleigh Saturday 22d, and Monday the 24th of November.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence at 2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Children and Servants, 25 cents.

Composed of the cream of the Southern and Western Amphitheatrical establishments, consisting of a greater variety of performances than have ever yet had the honor of appearing in this section of the country, will make their first debut in Raleigh on Saturday the 22d and Monday the 24th of November, 1851, upon which occasion a series of Arenic entertainments will be presented, immeasurably superior to any hitherto advanced by any rival establishment; executed in chief by the following artistes, who, either individually or collectively, can

DEFY THE WORLD.

W. O. Dale, the accomplished equestrian, gymnast and invincible *somerset champion*, whose renown is coeval with the equestrian profession.

George Sargent, the veteran dramatic and scenic artist. His Shaksperian delineations have, by the first judges on either hemisphere, been pronounced the most finished equestrian performances ever presented to the admirers of the most classic performances of the arena.

WM. B. STOUT,

The indomitable *two, four and six horse rider*; the fearless intrepidity evinced by this "nonpareil" of the profession, has distanced beyond cavil or despite any "mushroom" compeer, who might have had the hardihood to question his superiority.

WM. ROTCHFORD,

The most versatile performer of the age; the fearless equestrian, *double somerset prodigy*, and general favorite of the arena; the promptness, style and daring intrepidity with which he executes the most hazardous and complicated feats, has attained for him the appellation of "The Chrichton" of the cirque.

W. AYMER,

An equestrian of acknowledged excellence and a performer without an equal upon "the equilibrium of the globe;" this difficult and exciting act can only be seen in its perfection in the performance of this master of the art.

A. LEVI,

An acknowledged star in every department of the Amphitheatre.

J. E. FISHER,

The fearless and astonishing performer upon the "corde volante," and flexible phenomenon.

J. BURT,

The classic leader of the gymnastic troupe, and tutor of the far-famed "Roschius"—Le Jeune Burt, so lauded in the bills and advertisements of a certain Company at present extant.

J. WORLAND,

The extraordinary Tumbler, somerset man, and general Gymnast.

E. BEBEE,

The classical Pyramid Artiste, and a contemporary of Fisher in his flexible wonders, together with an infinite number of secondary Artistes, who would be paraded as *features* in the catalogue of attractions held forth by most other establishments.

THE CLOWNS'

Are each famed for originality, humor, wit, and in short every requisite which should comprise the model of a faultless jester; the name of

BEN JENNINGS

Is alone sufficient to conjure up ideas of mirth and vivacity. Wherever this master spirit of Momus has appeared, he has left an impression, never to be eradicated by any of his would-be compeers and imitators; and assisted by his motely brother, the famous

JOHN MAY;

They present a "duo" of comicality which even the most egotistic rivals must acknowledge

IMPOSSIBLE TO EQUAL.

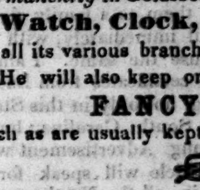
It is only necessary to mention that the Brass Band is under the supervision of Mr. H. Gaul, to convince the most skeptical of its super-excellence over any other connected with any Company in the South or West.

There will be a grand procession into each place on the day of exhibition, preceded by the Band Chariot, drawn by 10 beautifully matched Cream Colored Horses, containing the *Brass Band.*

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
and dealer in
FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Spectacles, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, &c.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Watch.

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,
and warehouse for
Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

VALUABLE TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Wake Court of Equity, at Fall term 1851, the undersigned will sell at public sale, before the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, the House and Lot formerly owned by Peggy Eastwood, on Salisbury Street. It adjoins the premises of Silas Burns and William Ashley, and is known in the plan of said city, as part of town Lot, No. 52.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser will be required to pay down in cash, on the day of sale, $60—giving bond at nine months, with approved security, for the balance of the purchase money.

P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master.*

October 27th, 1851. 104—t17N.

Brilliant Chance for Speculators.

PYFER & CO.

THE FAR-FAMED AND OLD ESTABLISHED *EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,* No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose bright and luminous fame (of thirty-three years standing) has traversed from the unfruitful country of the ice-bound Esquimaux to the liquifying region of the idolatrous Hindoo, and monthly exhibit to the world the sale and prompt payment in

GOLD AND SILVER

A galaxy of Brilliant Prizes, ranging from $1000 to $50,000, that far excel the achievements of any Lottery Agent in the AMERICAN UNION, now present to the citizens of the United States a programme of unexcelled Schemes to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., in November, 1851.

Rich and Splendid Prizes!

ALL SOLD AND PAID

BY PYFER & CO.

$35,000, Whole Ticket, sent to a club in N. Carolina.
$25,000, Half Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia
6,000, Whole Tickets was sold to South Carolina.
4,000, Half Tickets was sold to Ohio.
8,000, Package of Quarter Tickets sold to a club in Pennsylvania.

☞ All communications answered by return mail.

☞ Bank Drafts payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ *One order to Pyfer & Co. will realize a Splendid Fortune.*

☞ You have only to enclose the amount you wish to invest in letter strongly sealed and direct to

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for November, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	5 of 12,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
10	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	45 00
17	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
18	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
19	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 50
20	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	35 00
27	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw.

All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

November 1, 1851. 102—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S PATENT COMPOUND WASH MIXTURE, OR SOAP,

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Roomsof Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. J. J. RYALS. 94—tf.

State of North Carolina, Nash County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1851.

German Eatmon and Alexander Eatmon and his wife Martha, *vs.* John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane.

Petition for Division of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD C. C. C.

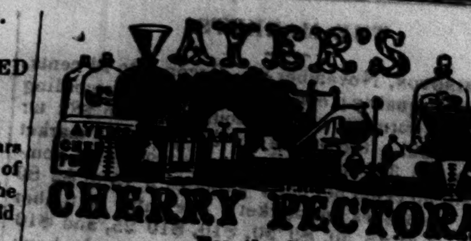
October 1, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 888—6w.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 100—



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experience of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	$30 per year,
English and Mathematics,	20 "
The Primary branches,	14 "

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees,
J. F. HILL,
I. S. GIBSON,
DR. W. W. STEDMAN,
A. SCALES,
J. A. BITTING,
DR. B. JONES,
E. BANNER,
DR. W. WITHERS.
S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN OXFORD, N. C.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of December next, at the Court House Door, in the town of Oxford, I shall sell, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said town, with the Lands thereto attached, for many years owned and occupied by Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq.

It is not often that property so valuable and desirable is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large well built two story Dwelling House, Kitchens, Dairies, Offices, Ice House, Granary, Carriage House, a large falling Garden, and all the other fixtures that usually belong to a well improved residence, in town or country. The Dwelling House is 56 by 40, with four good rooms and 12 feet passages on each floor, four rooms in the basement and two in the garret, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest trees, of four or five acres in extent. There is no situation in this part of the country, which combines more advantages, as a residence, whether the object be elegance or comfort, or both together. Though not more than 250 yards from the Court House, it is as quiet and retired as a residence in the country.

Attached to the improved Lots, there is a Farm of some 120 or 130 acres, well watered, in good condition, with 8 or 10 acres well adapted for Meadow land.

At any time before the sale, I will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third Cash, the residue in two equal annual payments; the title to be reserved until the whole purchase money is paid. Possession to be given immediately.

I shall sell the above described property as Trustee appointed under a decree of the Court of Equity of Granville County, in the room of John Nuttall, deceased, the original Trustee named in a Deed in Trust executed to him by the said Thomas B. Littlejohn, and for other purposes. The title is unquestionable.

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Trustee.

Oxford, October 22, 1851. (pr. adv. $8.) 891—wtd

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

PORTIS' GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 20th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, heirs at law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and far famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIS' MINES.

The said mines are situated in Franklin County about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty miles from Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg.

The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, lying immediately on Shocco Creek, and for farming purposes alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultural value is completely eclipsed by its immense value as a mine.

There have been few instances in North Carolina, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly.

These mines have been worked about 18 years, and it is estimated that a million of dollars have been dug out of them—and there are parts of them now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento.

A large portion of the lands—the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late proprietor, which he always called his "POCKET BOOK."

The value and richness of these reserves are beyond all human calculations. An effort will be made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lots within the limits of individual enterprise—very few men being able to purchase the whole estate.

To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field—even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would yield unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost of machinery and labor.

In many parts of the reserves it is believed that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny-weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient—also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs, and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well secured, will be required of the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st of January 1852. Letters addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt attention.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, Oct. 23, 1851. 891—3tw.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO., GREENSBORO', OCT. 24, 1851.

BIDS for the following work on the line of said Road will be received at the Office in this place until the 15th December next, when the Lettings will take place at said Office, viz:

For the Grading and Masonry of the following Sections of the Second Division of said Road, viz: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

For the Grading and Masonry of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Fourth Division, as they may be finally determined upon by the Engineer.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges, viz: across Crabtree, two across Eno, Back Creek, and Haw River, on the Second Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge across Deep River on the Third Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges on the Fourth Division, viz: across the Yadkin River, Irish Buffaloe, Rocky River, Caudle Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Contractors for the Grading and Masonry on the Sections, and for all the Bridges except the Yadkin Bridge, will be expected to take Stock to the amount of one-half of their bid, and bidders will state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may by assigned them by the Board.

Bidders for the Yadkin Bridge will accompany their bids with the amount of Stock they propose to take, and state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

Separate bids will be received for the Masonry and for the Superstructure of the Bridges.

From and after 15th November until the letting, estimates of the Grading and Masonry, and profiles of the Road; and estimates of the Masonry and Superstructure of the Bridges, and the plans and drawings for the same, may be seen at the Office of the Rail Road.

Bids may be forwarded by mail addressed, "President of the N. C. Rail Road, Greensboro'; N. C."

J. M. MOREHEAD.
President of N. C. Rail Road.

103—6tw.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD, Greensboro', Oct. 23, 1851.

IT is ordered by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Stockholders pay into the Treasury of said Company ten dollars upon each share of stock held by them in said Company, on or before the 8th day of January, 1852; and that interest be charged upon any deferred payment from and after the 1st day of February, 1852.

For the convenience of Stockholders, payments made to the Bank of the State, at Raleigh, and to the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, to the credit of the Treasurer of said Company, and the certificate forwarded to the Treasurer, will be deemed sufficient.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

103—4tw.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

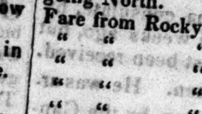
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104—6w.

ROCKY MOUNT TO WASHINGTON.



THE Stage from Rocky Mount to Washington will run as follows under the new schedule: Leave Rocky Mount every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Washington at 11 o'clock, P. M., same days. Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at ½ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Rocky Mount at 5 o'clock, P. M., same days, in time for passengers to take the cars going North.

Fare from Rocky Mount to Tarborough,	$1 50
" " " Sparta,	2 00
" " " Falkland,	2 50
" " " Greenville,	3 50
" " " Pactolus,	4 00
" " " Washington,	5 00
" Tarborough to Sparta,	50
" " Falkland,	1 00
" " Greenville,	2 00

Passengers are allowed to carry one trunk of ordinary size—extra trunk of large size half the above prices; packages, &c. in proportion.

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington, C. Rountree, Greenville, or

GEORGE HOWARD, Tarborough.

October 29, 1851. 892—w3w.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on the 5th and 6th of November ensuing. The friends of the Young Ladies and the public generally are requested to attend. Concert on the evening of the 5th.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

October 24, 1851. 102—2tw.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A PRIME lot just in Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Biggs' Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassameres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. J. J. BIGGS. 102—4w.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tlJ.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. K. W. PETERSILIA. 70—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers in the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO.,

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distileries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home indusry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

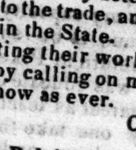
7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.



I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—tlD.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a yellow boy named SAMPSON DEW, about nineteen years old, had on when he left a green coat and blue pantaloons. Said boy was bound to me until he attains the age of 21 years. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or $5 for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.

ALFRED MITCHELL, *alias* BOOTS.

Raleigh, October 20th, 1851. 101—

A RARE CHANCE! FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK & IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

DRY GOODS,

At No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

100 ps. Dress and Furniture Calicoes, 100 Bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, ¼ Shirtings, white and red Flannel, Canton Flannel, And cotton Jeans, white Welsh Flannel, sup. articles, Table, bird-eye towelling Diaper, and Irish Linen, Jaconet, Swiss and checked Muslin, English Cambric, Furniture and Cambric Dimity, and cotton Fringe, Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handfs, Powyer and cotton Handfs., spool cotton, knitting do. sewing Silk, floss cotton, linen and cotton Tape, cotton cord, and carpet binding, Silk and cotton Hose (white and black,) cotton and merino ½ hose, carpeting and hearth Rugs, white and black wadding, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans and over-coating. Kersey and stripes for servants.

With a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a retail Store.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans, Men's Kip Shootees, Woms. Lea. Bootees, with a general assortment of shoes, Bl'k and white Wool Hats, 75 Point and Duffle Blankets, Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—